

Dr. Bœttger, who has lately examined a considerable number, shows that I was probably mistaken in uniting with it the Bornean *Ixalus guttatus*, Gthr., which has more or less distinct vomerine teeth. The so-called *Ixalus natator* is nevertheless no true *Ixalus*, having the digital structure of *Rana latopalmata*, *livida*, *formosa*, and *guttata*, to which it stands in close relation. If the absence of vomerine teeth be considered in this case a valid ground for generic separation, then *Ixalus natator* must bear the name *Staurois natator*, which was proposed for it by Cope in 1865; and the name *Micrixalus*, proposed by me in 1888 for South Indian and Ceylonese species, will become a synonym of *Staurois*. Whatever the views on this matter may be, *Ixalus nubilus* of Mocquard is not an *Ixalus*, and, judging from the description and figure, I can see no reason for separating it from *Rana natatrix*.

XXXVI.—*On the Necessity for the Abandonment of the Generic Name Cyclostoma, with Suggestions regarding others involved in this Genus.* By R. BULLEN NEWTON, F.G.S., British Museum (Natural History).

MUCH confusion has existed since Lamarckian days regarding the Molluscan name of *Cyclostoma*. It was first established by Lamarck in 1799 (Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. i. p. 74), to include the Linnæan type of *Turbo scalaris*, this same type being afterwards used for his genus *Scalaria* in 1801 (Syst. Anim. sans Vert. p. 88).

Without a single reference to his genus of 1799 Lamarck again introduces *Cyclostoma* in his 1801 work, p. 87, this time attaching as its type the *Turbo delphinus*, Linnæus, which, curiously enough, was made to stand for his genus *Delphinula* in 1803 (Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. iv. p. 108).

We are thus confronted with the fact that two Linnæan types have been occupied by Lamarck for four of his genera. Priority of nomenclature appears to have been little understood in these early times; and it is one of the difficulties of the modern investigator to unravel this and numerous other inconsistencies perpetrated by past authors.

The next reference to *Cyclostoma* appears under the authorship of Draparnaud, 1801 (Tabl. Moll. Terr. Fluv. France, pp. 37, 38), who employed for his type the shell so familiar to all students of conchology, viz. the *Nerita elegans*

of Müller. No notice, however, is made by this author to the preoccupation of the generic name in 1799, and we can only infer that Draparnaud was ignorant of its existence.

We must go back now some considerable time, to 1789, when William Coxe published his 'Travels in Switzerland,' containing natural-history information grouped together under the subsidiary title of "Faunula Helvetica," in which is a section called "Vermes," written by Bernhard Studer (vol. iii. pp. 384-392). This has evidently been a rare work to consult, as so few authors have referred to it in their treatises. It may be useful to state that a fine copy exists in the General Library of the Natural-History Museum, and from this I now make a quotation which has an important bearing on our subject (*vide* p. 388):—

"POMATIAS, Studer, MS.

"*Vermis cochleatus, tentaculis duobus linearibus, oculis ad basin externe.*

"P. ELEGANS. *Nerita elegans.* Müll. 363. List. Ang. t. 2. fig. 5. Syn. t. 27. f. 25.

L'Elegante striée, Fr. Die Feingestrickte Deckel-schenke, Ger. Nerite-Pomatias.

"*P. variegatus.* A new species."

Here, then, we have every legitimate reason for keeping in use Studer's *Pomatias*, 1789, the type of which is the same as that adopted by Draparnaud for his *Cyclostoma* in 1801.

In 1820 (Syst. Verz. Schweizer-Conchylien, p. 21) Bernard Studer thought fit to recall his *Pomatias* and to use *Cyclostoma* as understood by Draparnaud. This we cannot admit, as his genus of 1789 was accompanied by a perfectly good description for those days and a reference made to a properly recognized type. It is, I think, an understood rule that a genus once established cannot afterwards be withdrawn unless its preoccupation can be proved.

Hartmann, in 1821 ("Syst. Erd- u. Süßw.-Gasteropoden Europa," in Sturm's Deutsch. Fauna, vol. vi. part 5, pp. 34 and 49), apparently ignorant of Studer's work of 1789, describes another *Pomatias*, and uses *Cyclostoma patulum*, Draparnaud, for its type. It is quite obvious then that the use of Hartmann's genus must be discontinued and another substituted, for which I propose *Hartmannia*.

The type genus of the Cyclostomidæ, or Cyclostomatidæ of some authors, now being withdrawn, Pomatiidæ is suggested to take its place as the family signification for *Pomatias* and the allied genera.

Having recognized the fact that the type of *Cyclostoma*, 1799, was applied to *Scalaria* in 1801 by the same author, it is necessary to do away with the latter genus and apply the name *Cyclostoma*, or to adopt Klein's name of *Scala*, 1753 (*Ostracologicæ*, p. 52), which we find used in 1797 by George Humphrey in his 'Museum Calonnianum,' p. 23. This latter method out of the difficulty commends itself to me more favourably than the first, as since Humphrey's day Messrs. H. & A. Adams, in 1853 (*Genera Recent Mollusca*, vol. i. p. 220), have adopted the same course, and still later this has been followed by Dr. Ferd. Stoliczka in 1868 ("Cretaceous Gasterop. India," *Mem. Geol. Surv. India*, p. 230). If this be acted upon, then H. & A. Adams's family name Scalidæ would take the place of Scaliariidæ, hitherto used by most authors.

In tabular form the genera involved in this discussion will stand thus:—

Genus POMATIAS, B. Studer, 1789.

Type = *Nerita elegans*, Müller.
(Non Hartmann, 1821, = *Hartmannia*.)

= *Cyclostoma*, Draparnaud, 1801.
} Non Lamarck, 1799, = *Scalaria*.
} Non Lamarck, 1801, = *Delphinula*. }

= *Cyclostomus*, Montfort, 1810.

= *Cyclostoma*, B. Studer, 1820.

Genus DELPHINULA, Lamarck, 1803.

Type = *Turbo delphinus*, Linnæus.

= *Cyclostoma*, Lamarck, 1801.
(Non Lamarck, 1799.)

Genus HARTMANNIA, R. B. Newton, *nom. mut.*

Type = *Cyclostoma patulum*, Draparnaud.

= *Pomatias*, Hartmann, 1821.
(Non B. Studer, 1789.)

Genus SCALA (Klein, 1753), G. Humphrey, 1797.

Type = *Turbo scalaris*, Linnæus.

= *Cyclostoma*, Lamarck, 1799.

= *Scalaria*, Lamarck, 1801.

It is trusted that these observations may lead to greater accuracy in the future when dealing with the literature and the types connected with the history of these genera.

XXXVII.—*New Scarabæidæ in the British Museum: a Fourth Contribution.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

[Plate XI.]

Uroxys brevis, sp. n.

Breviter oblongus, convexus, nitidus, nigro-piceus; capite lævi, fronte carina transversa instructa, clypeo apice bidentato; thorace transverso, convexo, fere lævi, lateribus leviter arcuatis, lævissime bisinuatis; elytris thorace perparum angustioribus, quam latitudine paullo brevioribus, tenuiter striatis, striis lævibus, interstitiis fere planis, lævibus; pygidio lævi; tibiis anticis obtuse tridentatis, ad apicem truncatis; mesosterno utrinque punctis nonnullis notato, a metasterno linea fortiter angulata diviso; femoribus piceis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

This species is closely allied to *U. Batesi*, Harold, but is still shorter. The clypeus has the teeth shorter and more triangular. The thorax has the sides less abruptly turned inwards at the anterior angles; the lateral impression is elongate, but does not run off into a line at each end. The elytra have the striæ finer and apparently impunctate. The line dividing the mesosternum from the metasternum is strongly angular, having an angle of about 110° , leaving the mesosternum very long; whereas in *U. Batesi* the line is bent at an angle of about 80° , reaches forward almost to the front of the mesosternum, and has the apex itself rounded.

Uroxys terminalis, sp. n.

Leviter convexus, nitidus, piceo-niger; capite fere lævi, inter oculos